BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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LOUISA, LAWRENCE CO., KY., SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

M. F. CONLEY Publisher.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Terms are 227 public schools in Cali-

A SHINGLE trust is being organized in THERE are 352 newspapers in the Territory of Dakota.

MOBILE is to have an orphan asylum for lored children. Uncle San has 452,557 names on his pen-

Kansas claims to have discovered valuble nickel deposits.

STREE fishing rods that telescope togother are a novelty. THE London police now carry their clubs

is a pocket instead of a belt.

JOHN G. WHITTHER will be eighty-one
on the 17th of December of the present

Dovez are so plentiful in and around Los Angeles that they have become a nui-

KING MILAN refuses to allow Queen Natalle to enter Servia to appear at a con-

Oars grow to a height of seven feet, eight inches at Gienbrook, Douglass, County, Nev. Tun French Government is about to issue

decree ordering all the towns in France to adopt Paris time. RALPH KING, of Kansas, aged ten, is in

jail for stealing some fifty horses in the course of the past year. It is said that the South Florida railroad has paid out \$17,000 in damages during the past two years for cattle killed.

FEMALE "spotters" are now employed on some of the surface car lines, in New York, to detect dishonest conductors.

QUEEN NATALIE has gone to Bucharest. She has been worried so much lately that any kind of rest would be grateful to

Conat has felt the whim of fashion, and its importation has fallen off in the last three years as rapidly as that of amber Tun State School Fund in Kansas gives

forty-nine cents to every person in the one years. PROPER in Alaska at this time of the

year can see to read without artificial light from 2 o'clock in the morning until In the "youngest grandparent" contest Chapel Hill, N. C., leads with a negro wo-

man who had a granddaughter at the age of twenty-eight. THE Boston Common dates back to 1640. Six years before that time, nearly the

le territory comprised in it was bought by the town for £30. THE dressed beef interest of Chicago de-

mands the exclusive use of at least 5,000 cars built for that especial purpose and used for nothing elso. A NEBRASKA tornado blew a cow's tall

bald without injuring the animal. This tale is entirely too bald for beijef. It should be slightly decorated. ENGLAND'S system of twelve cents for a

telegraph message shows gratifying returns. Last year 53,000,000 messages were sent, an increase of 14,000,000. THE scheme to remove Libby Prison from

Richmond to Chicago has fallen through, and the genius who conceived the plan is ix thousand dollars out of pocket.

Accounted to an exchange the New York Herold charges \$26,263 for its lowest priced column, and \$184,000 for the highest priced advertising columns per year. GLASS eyes, false teeth and cork less are

among the curious things sent to the Nev pawnshop by their wearers, who seldom fail to redeem them on Saturday

News comes from the Yellowstone National Park that there are still a few hun dred buffaloes and several thousand elk. deer and mountain sheep left in the Rocky

Wono CHEE, a San Francisco Chinaman. purchased a drawing-room ticket to China lonality who ever committed such an

Five brothers and three sisters met un expectedly at Deer Island, Me., recently. An impromptu reunion was held, it being the first time the family had been together for forty years.

Two citizens of Harris County, Ga. have each become the other's father-in-law. They lost their first wives by death, and for a second wife each married the other's daughter.

CHAS. DILLON, of Stony Brook, L. I., has been sued for breach of promise because be fell asleep before the ceremony on the night he was to have been married and spoiled the wedding.

Accomping to the report of the Depart ment of Agriculture, the present average rate of monthly wages for farm labor in the United States is \$18.24 without board, and \$12.35 with board.

LATE Cairo advices ridicule the state ent that there is any 'White Pasha" in the Bahr-el-Gazel province, and attribute the story to Mecca pilgrims, who are in-delicately characterized as "notorious

THE mosquitoes have been so troublesome in Hennipen County, Minn., lately that farmers have been compelled to went rifbher coats while at work in the fields to protect themselves against the ferocious

Ir is said that not one-tenth the quan-York that there was fifteen years ago. The chewing habit is also dying out, but more

Some big peaches have been grown in Oregon this season. The record was beaten by an East Portland fruit grower, who raised a peach that measured eleven and one-fourth inches in circum-

PRINCE HENRY, of Battenberg, recently offended Queen Victoria, his mother-in-law, by remarking that he was glad to visit "the land of great Scott." For in-dulging in slang his pocket-money for a week was cut off.

AFTER waiting ninety-three years for the grim messenger, John Fillhart, of New York, got tired of tarrying here and

was evidently too slow for him. For the convenience of houseke flatiron has been invented which makes use of the principle of expansion of metals by heat to ring a small bell when the iron

Foun years ago an Atlanta girl and a

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

No Turning From His Views of His Last Annual Message.

He Says "Conecessary Taxation is Unjust Taxation"...The People are Bur-dened With War Taxes in Time of Peace-It Oppresses Labor, Confines Legitimate Industry and Threatens General Calamity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is the President's letter of acceptance: Hon. Patrick A Collins and others, commit

GENTLEMEN-In addressing to you my formal continued in sudressing to you my formal continued to the Presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently died upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong just entering upon a contest for continued approximately. ontinued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American ettizens select their Chief Magintrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the fall measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turnoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumber and independent menace to the proper and the selection of its incumber and independent menace to the proper and the selection of its incumber the people.

This variate accumulation of idle funds represent sales are the natural constitutes a separate and independent menace to the proper that when the turnoil and the separation of its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the proper and the selection of its incumber that much money drawn from the circulation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of unjust taxition, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the properties of the people.

This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulation for their existence, enlarges the initial function of their power for wrong-doing.

With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by tariff reform.

While we can not avoid partisan misrepresentations, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as a great mistake to suppose that these constitutes an incredinately high tariff, beside furnishing the temptation for their existence, of spring in the timple of the will favor.

To supplie versus now call furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxition, but its existence constitutes a limit of spring in the timple of the people.

With an unalterable hatred of spring far an incredinately bigh tariff control that an incredinately disp These thoughts are intensified by the light of

These thoughts are intensified by the light of tay experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe re-sponsibility which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of ly countrymen.
It is of the highest importance that those who

ople whose home interests are so great, and

whose minerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulation of a sound system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity: the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such and maintain the honor beneats which such mational afety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preser-ration for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recogmational safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of Americad halor, leading to the serupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and selecting of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfers with the advantages and schemes as interfers with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and saliors and for the widows and orthans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sensitions. The people is persistently hourself. Instead, then, of being exempt from the interests of accountry by removing the interests of our country by removing the interest of our cou

herence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws oppassed for their enforcement, thus permitting
to our people the advantages of business
methods in the operation of their government; I
the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their
rights of citizenship, and their just recognition a
and encouragement in all things pertaining to
that relation; a firm, patient and humane indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with
the Government the civilization of the Indian
may be promoted, with resulting quiet and
safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the
curtailment of public expense by the
introduction of economical methods in every
department of the Government.

The piedges contained in the platform adoptad by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and linear good government—the aspiration of every true. American citizen, and the
motive for every particule action and effort. In
the consciousness that much has been done in
the direction of good government by the present Administration, and submitting its record to
the lair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse
the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the Chief
Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of decore analyses to advance the interests of the

Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of de-roted endeaver to advance the interests of the Our sea e of Federal taxation and its conse-

entire country.

Our sea e of Federal taxation and its consequences targely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees of every American eitisen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of all this income, except what may chis fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty, of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creature has selected at our custom-houses agon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon apirituous as d malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well inderstood that it e effect of this tarif taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit storresponding increase in price to be taid upon domestic productions of the same kind; which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the taxgatherer.

taration as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the targatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by the tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by the way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom-houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury, represent many millions more which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public supportions, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people as units of the faith and trust of the people, ought

not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdess Exident to the necessities of the Government then are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is wright taxation.

And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our Custom-houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exceptionally taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better approclated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation segregating more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars in a country containing fifty million inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the coule's these of freedom and happi-limity to the convention is sincerely with the pooule's these of freedom and happi-limity to the convention of our party contains the following declaration:

"Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which, while under the body of our citizens by depriving them, as purchasers, of the benefits of natural competition."

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile
with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly
and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary
taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers,
and all our citizens, closely scan the slightest
increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands
and other property, and demand good reasons
for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnec-

revenue reform should be so planiny stated as sequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hearding by the Government of the currency of the people are not of immediate impertance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces, is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the entargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer romans without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for

Doard.

The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is about terms. Increasing distrust and timidity is terms. Increasing refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hogaled.

tendency towards the gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of turiff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the Government justified the imposition of the weightlest burdens upon the people.

Divors plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these de-

and the channels of trade. and the channels of trade. Some at these de-vices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, and some betray by their reckiess extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public meney upon the judgments of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are con-sistent with could be duty and sanctioned by

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty, and sanctioned by
sound judgment, to avoid danger by the useful
disposition of the surplus now remaining in the
Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution
were accomplished another accumulation would
soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant become was not checked at its source
by by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people
of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone

of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the catent of present Federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free govern-

seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

upon the raw material used in their manufac-ture. We know that this increased cost pro-vents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of manufacturing operations are curtailed.

demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from daty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale, and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

ant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Den

not to be telerated. While the heaviest bur- and efficient protection to those interests would dess incident to the necessities of the Govern- be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of

downed by the Democratic party. The deci-tion of its National Convention is since made, and no member of our party will be to excusing the existence or belittling the perni-cious results of those devices to wrong the peoplc. Under various names they have been pun-ished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts

Instead of conspiracies.

We believe that these trusts are the natural

While we can not avoid partisan misripro-sentations, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The re-

ate.
The people will hardly be deceived by their

the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

They propose, further, to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign pro-duction (except inxuries) the like of which can not be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely

this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here amounced and covered by the declaration that if, after the schanges already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed, "rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered—free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and are given a stone.

and free whisty. They ask for dream and are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justi-fied or necessary to save from destruction, or surrender what is termed our protective sys-tem, should confuse no one. The existence of such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entire different directions, it is diffileading in entire different directions, it is diffi-cult, if not impossible, to settle upon a perfect tarifi plan. But, in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious. I believe we should not be con-tent with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the neonle in their means of living, sately done within the mess of granting accusers relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our National welfare. If misropresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defens our present effort in this direction, there were to be no reason why every enterprise.

defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked, and with like results. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people, and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the biagne should not be laid at the door of the Democratic next if it is amplied too late.

triotism of our countrymen, and relying upor the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud the understanding, and that menace will not intim

-At the close of the American civil

are inseparable from the plan of the collection of our reviet of the existence of the exist

DEATH'S HARVEST.

Jacksonville Residents Must Continue to Face the Scourge,

The Ravages of Which Are Hourly Increasing-Seventy New Cases and Eight Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 7 .- This has been another day of gloom and death, and what is worse, the outlook for the immediate future is gloomier still. Seventy-seven new cases were reported to the board of health to-day for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. There were eight deaths from yellow fever during the same period.
Among the prostrations by fever are Hon.
H. A. Lengle, cashier of the State
Bank of Florida, and Chairman of the Committee on Sanitation of the Citizens' Association, who has worked indefatigably since the outbreak of the fever. Dr. F. C. Walton, druggist, died this morning, reported as bilious remittent fever. Miss Nellie Rogers, the manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died to-night since the official list closed. The infant child of Mrs. Woiff died to-day, but it is said not from yellow fever, though the whole family, the mother and eight children, have the disease; one daughter died yesterday. At the Citizens' Sanitary Association meeting this morning, a committee was appointed to answer the statements of Surgeon-General Hamilton in reference to Camp Perry. Committee on Depopulation completed the census of the city to-day, and reported the total population remaining at 13,517—whites, 3,915; colored, 9,812; unwilling to leave, 10,375, mostly colored people; with means for self-support, 3 365; without means, 8,945; refused to answer as to means, 1,390. It is expected that two or three thousand will leave in ten or twelve days. The complete depopulation of the city is impossible, and those without means can hardly be provided for in the refugee camps under month or six weeks, during which time it work and hundreds of lives been sacrificed The negroes are loth to leave, being told by politicians that they will lose their votes by a change of residence. Official

bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending p. m., September 7: New cases, 77 deaths, S; total number of cases to date 504; total number of deaths to date, 60. Монтоомену, Алл., Sept. 7.—"Our spe cial agent reports ten cases of yellow ver at McClenny, in Baker County. On death from black vomit. Pensacola and Marianna bave quarantined against the whole of Baker County. We will proceed to follow their example, and this only ex emplifies the fact that the measures you have already taken are right.

"W. S. REESE, Mayor." SKUNK FARMING.

A Novel Mode of Acquiring the Filthy Lucre.

FRANKLIN, PA., Sept. 7 .- Wilson Miller, to raise skunks for the pelts. Mr. Miller was in the city to-day and gave some points to a reporter about his novel enterorise. It has not been, as yet, a succes make it so. He began the business by suit of clothes and three days' hard work turning over rail-piles. The animals we kept in a tight pen and bred freely in captivity. In due time his stock was inreased from six to twenty-seven. About the time he began to think the skunk industry was a bonanza the entire nucleur of his ranch escaped from the pen and dis appeared in a night. His intention was to kill off all the spotted young, believing that in time this would give him exclu-ively black ones, the skins of which always commanded a good price in market. Mr. Miller said the could have captured some of the escaped young, as he knew where they concealed themselves in a rail-pile, but he did not care to accept the respo sibility of raising them by hand. He do nothing more in the queer business un-til fall, when he will again capture a nucleus and try it once more. He has great confidence in being able to make it

Even the Bustle Didn't Save Them. New York, Sept. 7 .- Custom Inspectress Mrs. Florence M. Todd discovered in the baggage of Mrs. F. Pennington, a passenger on the Servia, 29 N yards of cashm and 7% yards of alpaca, which had not been mentioned in her declaration. On the passenger's person she found three yards of flannel, 16% yards of silk and two finger rings. The same inspectress also ex-amined the baggage and clothing of Mrs. Sommers, a passenger on the Werra, and found the following: two cloth dresses, one silk dress, two pieces of dress trim-mings, twenty-four bracelets, three breast pins and nine pairs of earrings.
Mrs. Sommers had utilized her for concealing the prop-and when these articles were erty, and when these articles were found she tried to bribe the inspectress to let her keep them. It was no use and in

Vermont's Latest Report.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Sept. 7 .- Two hundred and forty towns, completing twelve counties, give Dillingham 48,252; Shurtleff, 20,381; Seely, 1,295; scattering, 6; Dillingham's majority, 26,570. Three owns only wanted to complete the can-

Women Barred From Medical College. PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 7.—At a meeting Western Pennsylvania Medical College

declared against the admission of femal students, and refused the applications of six young ladies. Bridge Carried Away. Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 7,—A flood in the New river yesterday carried away the big iron bridge of the Chesapeake and

Ohio railroad at Grand View, involving a oss of \$50,000. A great deal of other

Hanged From a Bedpost. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Emma B. Rader, of Nicholas C. H. com-mitted suicide on Wednesday night by hanging herself to a bodpost. She was the

SHOTGUNS FOR CLUBS

When the Ammunition Was Exhausted-Four Wheeling Men in Jail for Marder.

WASHINGTON, PA., Sept. 6. - Frank Riddle, Adam Shaeffer, John Rust and Peter Cross, of Wheeling, were lodged in jail here to-day charged with the murder of Adam Staub at Taylorstown last evening. They were under the influence of liquor, and when some small boys jeered them, left their wagon and challenged a crowd of men to a fight. The challenge was not accepted, whereupon one of the Wheelingites struck a man named Zike Hand. A general fight followed, in which stones and shotguns were used. After firing the Wheeling men would use their guns as clubs, and several of them were broken while being used in this way. One of the party raised his gun to strike a man who noved away and the gun descended on the head of the drunkenest of the Wheelingites, cutting a bad gash and laying hin out stiff. Another of the Wheelingites struck Robert Green over the head with a gun, breaking the weapon by the blow. Adam Staub, of Ciayaville, was shot in the region of the heart by one of the Wheeling men. Staub died before midnight.

OBEYED HIS MOTHER.

Descriing His Affianced On Her Wedding Day to Marry Another Girl. WILKESBARRE, PA., Sept. 6 .- James Dur kin, of Taylorville, has been paying atten-tion to a young lady named May Lechere. The marriage was set down for to-day

Miss Lechere had completed all prepara tions for the event, selecting her maids etc. This morning the bride waited and waited, but the bridegroom failed to come. Like a thunderbolt the news came that Durkin had married another girl named Schaefer. The only explanation for the man's strange conduct is that his mother forbade him to marry Miss Lechere, threat ening to disinherit him if he did.

Postmaster General's Report. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that the number of Presidential post-offices in force July 1, 1888, was 2,502, an increase during the year of 166. The total amount of salaries paid to Presidential postmasters was \$4,202,800, an increase under the act of March 3, 1883, of \$322,500 or eight per cent. Total gross receipts from Presidential post-offices for the year was \$38,495,088, an increase of \$3,322,826,

Fresh Officer Called Down. OTTAWA. ONT., Sept. 6 .- The Departmen of Militia is greatly incensed over the a tion of Lieutenant G. H. Douglas, of the Twenty-fourth Light Infantry, in writing a letter to a Toronto newspaper, over his own name and rank as an officer of the

Militia of Canada, dwelling upon the possi-bility of war with the United States, and suggesting that Canada's prime move would be to take Detroit. He has been asked for an explanation, and it is believed

he will be asked to resign. Forty-Six New Cases-JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 6.—Official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., September 6: New cases, 46; in Plum Township, Ve- death, 10; total number of cases to dates 434; total number of deaths to date, 52

Physicians are exhausted and nurses badly needed. Some of the deaths are as cribed to lack of attendance.

Prohibitory Law and Cider. WATERLOO, IOWA, Sept. 6 .- Judge Ney, inder the Iowa prohibitory law, decide that a man can not lawfully manufactur cider for use in his own family, and instructs the grand jury to indict if the

find that such a thing has been done. A Costly Collision.

Kansas Crrv, Sept. 6.—Two freight trains collided on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railway. The damagto engine, cars and freight will be in the jumped and escaped injury. Bill to Retire General Stoneman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A bill was re-ported from the Senate Committee on Miliary Affairs authorizing the President t appoint General Geo. Stoneman, of Cali- has been abandoned until several days fornia, a Colonel of Infantry in the army f since. The finding of this great amount of on the retired list. Telegraph Operators Receive Notice.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The telegraph opera-tors along the line of the Lake Shore an Michigan Southern railroad have been ordered to sever their connection with the Order of Railway Telegraphers or vacate their positions. A Frairicide.

MARIETTA, PA., Sept. 6.—Jos. Walker, col-ored, of this place, died from the effects of a blow on the head received at the hands of his brother, Wallace Walker, during a quarrel. The fratricide is in jail.

Diphtheria Epidemic. SHARON, PA., Sept. 6 .- An epidemie of

diphtherin in a severe form has prostrated a great number of children in Greenfield ast of Sharon. The death rate has been above the average. Spinners Strike. FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 6.—The spin

ners in the Narragansett mills struck today because they were compelled to work over-time in order to make up a few mo

New York, Sept. 6.—Lester Wallack, the veteran actor and manager, died of apoplexy at his country residence, near

Mr. Cannel, Pa., Sept. 6.—An exfatally injured a boy and seriously injured St. Johnshung, Vt., Sept. 6 .- There was

heavy frost in this vicinity last night,

which seriously damaged crops, owing to

Post-Office Robbad. SUSQUERANA, PA., Sept. 6.—The post-office at Windsor, N. Y., was entered by burglars this morning. The safe was blown open, awakening the entire village and wrecking the office. Four hundred dollars were taken. Officers are pursuing

Monks to Be Expelled.

Maprilly, Sept. 6.—The Government has dered the expulsion from Spain of the conks of the Fuenterrabia convent, they

THE COMMONWEALTH. A POST-OFFICE has been established at Adams, Lawrence County. James Law-

rence is the postmaster. WILLIAM ROBINSON, a coal miner, was

morning, and received injuries from which be died at 10 o'clock next morning. HENRY WILLIS was drowned near Burn-

Mas. GREEN B. WILLIS, an aged and estimable lady, was burned to death at her home near Pink. She had been left at home alone, and her clothing must have secome ignited from her pipe, for when

the family returned from a short visit they found the ghastly and charred re-AT Hopkinsville Bill Miller, a negro, who distinguished himself some time since by biting off the head of a snake, is dead from

the effects. He died in great agony.

FRANK HUDSON was struck with a heavy

iron pin during a quarrel with Sam Semple at Morehead, and fatally injured. On Muldraugh's Hill, the other morning, about thirty miles south of Louisville, an engine drawing four empty passenger coaches ran into a freight train, wrecking several cars and killing an unknown colored tramp who was stealing a ride. The engineer was badly bruised but not dangerously hurt, and no others were injured. John Brown and Wm. Harris were sent

to the penitentiary for life at Greenup. Hon. EDWARD D. Honns, one of the most rominent citizens of Jefferson County, died at his home near Anchorage, aged

seventy-eight years. JERRY GRAVES, colored, was instantly killed at Crofton by a falling tree that he

Two colored bost-blacks, named Benja-min Finney and James Boyd, had a quar-rel at the Kentucky Central Depot, Cov-ington, the other day, which resulted in the death of Boyd. It seems that Finney was shining a gentleman's shoes, and Boyd came up and accused him of taking away his customers. A fight ensued with the

above result. ROBERT GAYLE, a prominent citizen of Carroll County, died a few days ago at his late residence, in Sanders, in the sixtysixth year of his age. Mr. Gayle had an extensive acquaintance throughout Kentucky and Central Missouri, and in Cincinnati. He was formerly proprietor of the "Blue Lick" Springs Hotel at Sanders, and the Wells House at Georgetown.

A PATAL shooting affray took place sev-eral days since in Webster County between Harry Crayne and a man named Belew, who fell out over the division of a watermelon, when angry words passed between them. Belew suddenly drew his knife and attacked his opponent, cutting him in sev-eral places and inflicting serious, if not fatal, wounds. During the contest Crayne succeeded in drawing his pistol, when he shot Below through the heart killing him but returned on the 6th and gave himself

CONGRESSMAN STONE, after many efforts, has succeeded in having Paducah located as a civil service point for examination of applicants. The board will meet at Padu-cah once every six months for the hearing of those who desire to enter the civil ser-

rice of the Covernment MRS. HOFFMAN was perhaps fatally injured in a runaway at Ashland. Another lady was seriously hurt.

THE county fairs being held throughout the State are all well attended. Considerable excitement has been created at Henderson and Dixon, over the finding of an old castaway iron safe con-taining several thousand dollars. It is alleged that it was once the property of a man named Beatty, who put up tobacco at Dixon in the year 1871 or 1872. Beatty failed under cloudy circumstances. Among his creditors were Brewer & Orr, into whose possession the safe passed in the settlement of the business. The combina-tion of the safe could not be had and for some time no effort was made to open it, the gentlemen above named not needing it at the time. Afterward, in settling their business, they disagreed about several matters and were so obstinate that neither would let the other have the safe, and it many claims by the parties who were de-

frauded by Beatty. KENTUCKY pensions were granted on the 3d as follows: Hiram Lewis, Hunnewell: Newton Scearce, Versailles; John Lavey, Athertonville; John W. Jones, Tracy; Peter D. Brecker, Falmouth; James W. Curry, Thurlow; Jos, Strettmatter, Louisman Pault, Sardis. Mexican Survivors-Sterling W. Overstreet, Louisville

DURING the last three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, pensions were granted to 12,424 persons in Kentucky, the amount paid being \$879,714. KENTUCKY has two distinguished citizens of the same name-Proctor Knott, ex-

Congressman and ex-Governor, and Procter Knott, the horse who won the Futurity stakes at Sheepshead Bay the other day. The stake is worth nearly \$50,000, and is the richest ever won in the United States. Proctor Knott is owned by Measra, Bryant & Scoggan, of Louisville. A sentous riot occurred at Frankfort, the

other afternoon. A white man named colored man named John Woolfelk. A crowd of negroes, wild for revenge, followed the officers to the jail door, endeav-oring to get Yount and hang him. In the melee a number of persons and two officers were knocked flown and beaten up. By the actions of a number of cool-headed white citizens the affair was quieted down

C. D. Phince a patient at the Insane Asylum near Hopkinsville, committed sui-cide by hanging himself in an outbuilding, where he had hidden himself from his attendant. He was from Lyon County, fif-ty-three years of age, and fear of starvaon upset his mind. He had been in the

asylum ten weeks. JOE LAMBERT, the murderer of Ben Walker, was given a preliminary trial at Louisville, the other morning. It proved the fatal wounds were in the ba and that he was running from Lambert when he was shot down and killed. A strong case was made out against the ac-cused, and he was held to answer before he grand jury, and sent back to fall with-

the Frankfort city election was soo cided the other morning. The sligi of officers to re-election was defeated